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would often cause mistakes in interpretation, but it is a question whether it is worth while, for the sake of scientific accuracy, to increase the confusion of the beginner in the matter of aspirated and unaspirated words. Apart from the dialect, the text of this edition is based upon Kallenberg's. The volume also contains a brief sketch of the author's life and work, a summary of the dialect peculiarities, an "Inhaltsverzeichnis und Zeittafel," and a "Namen- und Sachverzeichnis."

A. G. LAIRD

First Book in Latin. By ALEXANDER JAMES INGLIS AND VIRGIL PRETTYMAN. New York: Macmillan, 1906. Pp. 301. \$0.90.

This is an excellent example of the "Beginning Book" now prevalent, the ordinary lesson containing some words, some forms, some syntax with explanation, Latin sentences to be translated into English, English to be translated into Latin, and an exercise in conversation. There are seventy-five lessons, designed for completion in twenty weeks, and preparing for the study of Caesar without any further reading or exercises. From the eleventh lesson on, the section of reading consists of two parts: first, disconnected sentences illustrating forms and syntax; second, simplified Caesar text (ii. 1-15 and i. 1-29). There are about 650 words "based on the latest and most systematic analysis of the vocabulary of Caesar." Nearly all occur five times in Caesar. In approaching the subject of inflection the cases of the first declension are all learned and used before being assembled in a paradigm. From beginning to end the forms very properly receive the chief emphasis. The analysis of verb forms does not separate tense signs but speaks of *-bam*, *-bo*, etc., as endings. The reviewer is inclined to prefer conversational exercises originating with the individual teacher, but doubtless many will be found to disagree with him and to welcome the sections here provided. The space given to composition seems rather large but perhaps in such a case it is best to err on the side of abundance of material, with the expectation that the individual teacher can make his own selection from it. There are no illustrations.

The book is a good piece of work, worthy of careful examination by all teachers of beginners.

LEE BYRNE

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL,
St. Louis, Mo.

A propos du "Corpus Tibullianum": Un siècle de philologie latine classique. Par A. Cartault. Paris. Felix Alcan, 1906. Pp. viii + 569. Fr. 18.

This well-printed volume is designed primarily not as a bibliography—though practically everything save school editions and translations seems to have received consideration—but as an essay in the history of method during the last century. The *Corpus Tibullianum* is taken as a type of the field of Latin